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Temporarily, in war time the United States and Great Britain have become an economic unit. Why should not this result be maintained? Fewer economic units must be created, and these along connecting lines of transportation. When the peace conference meets, the great business organizations of the world must have well thought out beforehand how an international council of economic relations can be established and made permanent. The time has passed when single nations, working for purely national ends, can be allowed to continue their war-breeding methods. "The first duty of a league to enforce peace is to call a cabinet to co-ordinate commerce."

Stupendous and revolutionary changes are being conceived and carried out. The world has ceased to be amazed at man's capacity for co-ordination. Still greater and more revolutionary changes are impending. Just as the framers of our Constitution provided for the creation of our enormous wealth by preventing any divisive interstate tariffs, and put all States in an economic unit, so mankind today must rise to President Wilson's height of vision and provide "*for the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.*" Apparently, on this particular score we shall have no hostility from our bitterest foes without, though we shall have much obstruction from partisanship at home, which still clings to nineteenth-century conceptions of nationality, and does not perceive that the twentieth century has ushered in a new era in human history.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR MILITARY DRILL OR TRAINING

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

I. THE CHAMBERLAIN BILL.

(S. 1; H. R. 19.)

1. Title: "A bill to provide for the military and naval training and service of citizens of the United States."
2. Main Provisions:
 - a. Six months' military or naval training for every citizen or prospective citizen, in nineteenth year where possible.
 - b. Each citizen so trained or liable for training is considered a member of the National Army, unless assigned to the Navy, but with no other military duties in peace times.
 - c. Members of the National Army subject to call to active service by the President by classes, according to the year of training, the youngest classes being called first.
3. Minor Provisions:
 - a. Six months' training earns citizen a small emblem or rosette indicating the year of his training, and distinguishing his year from all other years.

- b. Exemption from training extended to those physically unfit for any service whatever and to those "on whose earnings a father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or child is wholly dependent for support." Exemption from training for members of certain religious sects (exemption partial).
 - c. Prohibition of liquors and tobacco from training-camp precincts, etc., and prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to men in uniform anywhere.
4. Status of Normal Citizen under This Bill if Enacted: Compelled to undergo six months' training at nineteen years of age; thereafter, as member of National Army or U. S. Naval Reserve, subject to call for active service until twenty-six years old; a drilled citizen liable to military duty.

II. THE KAHN BILL.

(H. R. 92; S. 382.)

1. Title: "A bill for providing a system of national defense based upon universal liability to military training and service, and for other purposes."
2. Main Provisions:
 - a. All male citizens from eighteen and forty-five, all males between twenty-one and forty-five who have declared their intention to become citizens, and all males from eighteen to twenty-one whose parents are naturalized, are liable for military service, with certain reservations.
 - b. Elaborate provisions for the complete reorganization of the United States Army into permanent and temporary forces consisting of Oversea Garrisons, Frontier Forces, Training Forces, First Reserves, Second Reserves, Unorganized Reserves, Brigade, Division, Army Corps, and Army Headquarters, etc., etc.
 - c. Temporary Forces, consisting of Training Forces, First, Second, and Unorganized Reserves, are made up of trained civilians.
 - d. All civilians, as above designated, to be compelled to receive one year of military training, of which eleven consecutive months are to be taken at the age of eighteen, where possible, and the final month to be received in two periods of fifteen days each in any two years of the succeeding four.
 - e. Every civilian who has received his training is then, and for the succeeding eleven years, a designated and ascertainable unit in a specified reserve force, and may be called out as such by proclamation of the President.
3. Minor Provisions:
 - a. Exhaustive provisions as to personnel, remuneration, and other matters pertaining to Regular Army.
 - b. Exemptions from service in the "United States Army" (temporary forces) granted to physically or mentally unfit, to only son or brother wholly depended on for support (with reservations), and to members of

- certain religious sects (exemption partial).
- c. All aliens travelling in or resident in the country must be registered.
 - d. Within five years all males not aliens and under forty-four years of age must be registered.
4. Status of Normal Citizen under This Bill if Enacted:
- a. If between eighteen and twenty-one at passage of act, he must register and serve eleven months in the Training Forces in active service, then four years and one month, of which but one month is active service, in the First Reserves, then seven years in the Second Reserves.
 - b. If between twenty-one and forty-one, he must within the next five years register, as specified, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.
 - c. If he undergoes training, he is for the next eleven years a member of the United States Army, definitely assigned as to regiment, company, etc., or of the Navy or Marines, likewise. He is thus, in effect, a soldier released for civilian pursuits when not needed.

MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

I. THE POINDEXTER BILL.

(S. 323.)

1. Title: "A bill authorizing the Secretary of War, upon the request of the Governor of a State, to designate one or more commissioned officers of the United States Army to co-operate with the school authorities of the State in the establishment and proper conduct, in any of the public schools of the State, of the so-called Wyoming plan of military and physical training, according to the system prepared by Lieutenant E. Z. Steever, United States Army, and recommended by the War College Division of the General Staff Corps, United States Army."
2. Provisions:
 - a. As above.
 - b. That arms, ammunition, and other equipment may be issued by the United States Army to the school authorities of a State at the discretion of the Secretary of War.
3. Status of Every American Schoolboy under This Act: Liable to military drill in the Wyoming system, if so decided by State school authorities.

II. THE EMERSON BILL.

(H. R. 111.)

1. Title: "A bill to provide universal military training for students."
2. Provisions:
 - a. Every male student over fourteen, physically able, must receive military drill three hours a week under a United States Army officer.
 - b. The United States to furnish two officers for this purpose for each Congressional district.

- c. Three million rifles of latest pattern and necessary equipment to be ordered at once; also one battery outfit for each Congressional district, and twenty-five cavalry horses for the same.
 - d. The War Department to provide rules, penalties, and other necessary regulations for carrying out this act.
3. Status of Every American Schoolboy under This Act: From the age of fourteen on he must, unless disqualified, spend three hours a week in military drill, under supervision of the Army, and with a special grant of equipment from the Government. The schoolboy becomes a cog in the national military machine.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY OF JAPAN AND THE WAR

[The following report of the present position and attitude of the American Peace Society of Japan, as recently made public by its Executive Committee, has been submitted to us by Dr. Clay MacCauley, President of the Society.]

FOR the sake of a real and an enduring peace among the present warring nations, and even throughout the world, we hereby join hand and voice with the multitudes of our fellow-countrymen and their friends who, as professed lovers of peace, have, nevertheless, received as their present motive, the conviction that the way to the goal they long for is directly through the present struggle to a positive victory over the Hohenzollern autocracy."

With this declaration, a part of an announcement expressing its attitude toward the world war, the American Peace Society of Japan has avowed its conviction that the surest road to peace today is by the defeat of the German military autocracy. This autocracy received the condemnation of the society in a statement prepared at a meeting of the executive committee in January.

The annual meeting of the American Peace Society of Japan was held in Tokyo on February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, in the large hall of the Seimei Hoken Kyokai Building, at 4 o'clock. This building is in Yurakucho, a short distance back of the Imperial Theatre, and nearly opposite the Yurakucho railway station. The meeting was honored by the presence of the American Ambassador, who delivered an address.

The Society's Declaration.

All interested persons, whether members of the Society or not, were cordially invited to be present. In the annual report of the Society's Executive Committee appeared the timely significant announcement adopted at the meeting of the committee held in January in preparation for the annual gathering of the Society. The announcement follows:

The American Peace Society of Japan was organized January 30, 1911, in Yokohama, at a meeting of representatives of the American Diplomatic and Consular bodies, leading missionaries, educators, and the heads of American business houses. A charter membership of one hundred and eighty names was enrolled.

The constitution then adopted for the Society de-